The Correspondence. to the Mason and Slidell affair, as copied from the Washington National Intelligencer, of the 28th ult .-We append a synopsis. The correspondence is given elsewhere in full:

defers the expression of any opinion in regard to it, sim- opinion ply stating that as Captain Wilkes had no instructions While the vast Federal forces on the North side of

30th, 1861. ready familiar to our readers. After this statement, tucky volunteers. Earl Russell's letter says that "it thus appears that certain individuals have thus been forcibly taken from on an act of violence which was an affront to the British flag, and a violation of international law." Earl Rusunder the consideration of the United States governoutrage which has been committed.

will hardly be satisfactory to the British government.

five questions which he answers in the affirmative, viz : Were the parties arrested contraband? Might Captain traband persons and dispatches? Might he exercise law of nations? These questions and their answers are name. brought forward to sustain the ground assumed in the vert some part of the statement of facts made by com- commanded by General Burnside, a regular officer of the mander Williams, he, Seward says :-

violence on the part of Captain Wilkes, as might well be inferred from the incomplete statement of it that went up to the British Government, was undertaken as eral order to the command there. a simple, legal and belligerent proceeding of Captain Wilkes to arrest and capture a neutral vessel engaged in carrying contraband of war, for the use and benefit

Mr. Seward, after assuming all this, goes into a long discussion upon the technical process of reaching contrabands like Mason and Slidell, by the seizure and condemnation of the vessel carrying them, thus obtaining a moral verdict against them, or in what other way, and finds all unsatisfactory. He thinks that Captain Wilkes might have seized the Trent and carried her i to a convenient port, but did not for reasons satisfactory to his government and which justify his course in their eyes, nevertheless although this satisfaction with Capt. Wilkes' course is avowed, all the results of that course are given up on the demand of the English government and the detained persons are surrendered. His conclu-

"The four persons are now held in custody at Fort Warren, in the State of Massachusetts. They will be cheerfully liberated. Your Lordship will please indicate a time and place for receiving them."

In the course of his lengthy reply, Mr. Seward chooses to speak carelessly about our "pretended" Ministers, President and so forth-about such "unimportant perportions" of "the rebellion" and so on, the whole being and are given for what they may be worth. a strange compound of bombast and submissiveness.

Lord Lyons replies on the 27th, acknowledging the receipt of Mr. Seward's letter, of which he will prompt. personally about the delivery of the four gentlemen.

A significant document is a letter from M. Thouvenel, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to M. Mercier, French Minister at Washington, in which equally high grounds as are taken by the British government, if as strong and direct a personal concern is not expressed. It appears evident that the French and English government were prepared to act fully in concert and will be prepared to do so hereafter in all matters relating to this country. Mr. Seward replies that he trusts his action in reply to the demands of the British government will also be satisfactory to that of France. M. Thouvenel's letter is dated 3rd December, 1861, being three days later than that of Earl Russell.

DROWNED .- This morning about 9 o'clock Mr. A. B. Utley, whilst on the wharf in the lower part of the town, fell over into the river, and was drowned. His body was recovered in a short time, and every effort made to resuscitate life, but without effect. Mr. Utley, we believe, was a native of Chatham county, in this State, but for several years past had been a resident of ing, and we never saw a man who had gained more by this town. He was about 60 years old and leaves a family and a large circle of acquaintances to mourn his strength and vigor, the Captain evidently finds the life death .- Daily Journal, 2d inst.

INQUEST .- Coroner R. B. Jones held a Jury of Inquest yesterday over the body of Wm. Collins, a free negro, who died on Tuesday night. The Jury rendered tain. their verdict, that the deceased came to his death from a wound inflicted by a pistol ball fired by one Elvin Artis, a free negro, on the 15th of last November.

Artis has been under bond ever since the affray, but is now confined in jail, to await his trial at the next term of the Superior Court for this county.

Daily Journal, 2d inst. WE HAD the pleasure yesterday of seeing the State Salt Commissioner, Dr. J. M. Worth, who was down here, we presume upon business connected with his official duties. We have no doubt the Doctor will do public wants .- Daily Journal, 3d inst.

A General View of Things.

possible to see when it will. The Federal forces under which we found to answer all the purposes of a labri- said road, except one hundred bushels at Halifax, and no General Buel, who made such a parade of crossing cating fluid as well as any oil we had been using, being flour at any warehouse. The train yesterday brought Green River for the purpose of attacking the position equal for light machinery to sperm oil, and it would no down all that was on the road, and only a small quanti-We have read carefully the correspondence in relation of General Johnston at Bowling Green, and thus per- doubt be just as pleasant a table oil as that made from ty at that. He adds "We can bring all that can be offorming an "on," but this time " on to Nashville " in- the olive. stead of " on to Richmond," have thought better of it ers." As to the seizure made on board the Trent, he of the case by those who ought to be able to form an

whatever to seize the Commissioners, the future discus- the Green River, prevent, for the present, any progress sion of the subject is relieved from any complications being made by General Johnston's force advancing from with which such instructions might have surrounded it. Green River for the relief of Central Kentucky, these This letter is dated Nov. 30th. The second letter in Federal forces in their turn are held in check by Generthe series is from Earl Russell to Lord Lyons, and by a al Johnston's lines guarding the road to Tennessee. The strange coincidence bears date on the same day, Nov. real advance on either side must be made farther to the East by rousing the people of Kentucky themselves .-Like nearly all English and Confederate diplomatic Since the report of Secretary Cameron and the Mes- the most experienced general on the continent, Albert and state papers, it is short and business-like, therein sage of Mr. Lincoln virtually making this an abolition contrasting strongly with the extreme long-windedness war, the great preponderating strength of the people of count, he being superannuated and retired. which too generally marked those of the old govern- Kentucky appears likely to be thrown for the Confedment. It simply states the circumstances of the cap- erates. All they want is arms. Fifty thousand stand ture on board the Trent as given in the letter of Com- of arms in Missouri and Kentucky would add immediately West, and his account is that the Western States are mander Williams, Agent for Mails on board the Mail ately fifty thousand men to the Confederate ranks. The even more determined in their hos thity than the Northcontract steamer Trent. These circumstances are al- Lincoln commanders evidently cannot trust their Ken- ern or Eastern. "The last man and the last dollar" is

board a British vessel, the ship of a neutral power, while seem to us to be simed more directly at Mobile than but they are impressed with the belief that their prossuch vessel was pursuing a lawful and innocent voyage, New Orleans. The last point on the coast which they perity will be ruined by allowing the Lower Mississippi sell expresses the trust that when these facts are brought and water than New Orleans. Either by the Lakes or Gulf of Mexico. They think also that by the severance by the Mississippi, New Orleans is very hard of ap- tary will lose their best market. ment, that government will of its own accord offer such proach, as the slightest study of its topography will at redress as alone could satisfy a British nation, namely, once show. We doubt if any attack will be made upon the liberation of the four gentlemen, and their delivery that city from the sea. Whether the enemy can descend federate government we find the following to citizens of to Lord Lyons, in order that they may again be placed the Mississippi se as to reach New Orleans is a differ- North Carolina: Henry Domler, Wilmington, N. C. under British protection, and a suitable apology for the ent thing. We do not think they can, but if they can. Military Caps; Frederick J. Gardner, Newbern, N. C., This letter of Earl Russell's does not occupy over half ascend that river. Of course we do not predicate our T. W. Moore, Person county, Ploughs; Jas. P. Rana column. Mr. Seward's reply takes up four solid long remarks simply upon the failure of the English under kin, Marion, breach-loading Gun. columns of the Enquirer. We find great difficulty in Packenham, for naturally the swift current of the Miseven attempting a synopsis of it, since it is literally im- sissippi that could not be successfully stemmed by a possible to fix upon any point which can truly be said fleet of sailing vessels, would not be equally insurmountato express its meaning with any definiteness. We have ble by steamers; but the fact still remains that there is no idea that Mr. Seward wished to express any definite a heavy current, and farther, that the river is comparameaning. His success consists in his obscurity. His tively narrow and devious, not admitting of many vesletter is dated December 26th, 1861. It must be read sels abreast, but affording defensible points at many to be appreciated. We do not say-to be understood, turns. The approach by way of the Lakes will be found for that is evidently not its intention, but we think it equally difficult to force and easy to defend, we think .-Mobile Bay may be gradually approached by means of As near as we can see, Seward asks at the outstart lodgments made at points on the Mississippi Sound, and the fall of Mobile would be apt to involve that of Pensacola. It is for these reasons that we think the prima-Wilkes lawfully stop and search the Trent for these con- ry object of Butler's expedition, concentrating on the mium on specie is occasioned by parties gathering it Mississippi coast, is to menace Mobile, though whether that right in a lawful and proper manner? Having they will venture an actual advance remains to be seen. found the suspected persons on board and in presumed It is at the least doubtful. The small towns and watering possession of the contraband dispatches, had he a right places on the Mississippi coast will probably be occuto capture the persons? Did he exercise the right of pied, and for the present it cannot be prevented, for uncapture in the manner allowed and recognized by the fortunately we have no navy, or none worthy of the

We have heard much recently of an expedition fit following paragraph, when after attempting to control ting out at Annapolis, the land forces of which are to be old army. The destination of this force is a matter of "Your Lordship will now perceive that the case be- speculation. At first it was supposed likely that it was fore us, instead of presenting a merely flagrant act of intended to be directed against Yorktown, and in anticipation of an attack General Magruder issued a gen-

pedition was designed for some point on the North Carnate Newbern as the precise place. The fact that, as for \$10. Twenty-five for \$20, and one hundred copies and salt rations. Once in two days over fourteen hundred copies and salt rations. reported, the expedition is supplied with a large proportion of light draft steamers, suitable for shallow waters. seemed to give color and plausibility to this supposition

The latest rumour connects Burnside's expedition with an attack upon the Potomac batteries, simultaneous with an advance by the "Grand Army" under McClellan, the expedition to be thrown in the rear of our lines, while McClelland advanced on the front.

To all these rumours some amount of significance at tache,s and no doubt due attention has been given to them by the proper authorities. We know that Gen. Magruder has been prepared. We have reason to know that General Holme,s always careful, will be doubly so. The most current supposition recently in regard to an attack on North Carolina has pointed to somewhere in the vicinity of Swansboro', in Onslow county, as the point of debarkation for the invaders, who might the attempt to march to and seize the railroad, and then after a while, but there is more fighting stock out in as much bothered about it as the fellow was about the elecut off Fort Macon from supplies or reinforcements, or even to penetrate to Newbern and the interior. These sons" as Messrs. Mason and Slidell, "the waning pro- are speculations indulged in both here and at the North,

Strangely enough, as yet, none of these speculations connect Wilmington with the objects of this Burnside expedition. We need hardly say that this affords no ly forward a copy to England, and without delay confer guarantee whatever that it is not so connected, as, of course the enemy would not take the trouble to warn us of our danger, and parties at other points have naturally their attention called to their own danger, real or supposed, and could hardly be expected to spend their time in warning us. Without wishing to create any unnecessary alarm, we need scarcely say that the complete silence of the enemy in regard to this place is no

ground for extra security, but rather the reverse. We have thus endeavored to glance rapidly over the ground. At present it is difficult to form any distinct further insulting demand from the English oligarchy. idea as to the progress of events in Missouri. Genera Price holds the Lincolnites in check in Missouri and thus prevents their advancing South during the winter When the summer comes they dare not attempt it. Our people have had a slight brush with the invaders near Port Royal Ferry, in South Carolina, and have held them in check. It does not appear that any of our North Carolina troops were engaged on this occasion

WE TAKE it that camping is healthier than editing .-We saw our friend Captain Sinclair, former editor of the Carolinian in Fayetteville, in our office this morn the change of habits. A perfect picture of health to suit him, and we have no doubt that he suits it, as he enjoys the reputation of being one of the best officers in the army. He belongs to the 5th Regiment N. C. State Troops, of which we think he is senior Cap- That they are animated by the same feeling still-that

P. S .- So it is healthier than being Sheriff. W have just seen Major Hall, and find him also very much improved in physical health. Also Captain Hines .-All have gained in weight .- Daily Journal, 32 inst.

Our telegraphs to-day will be found long and interesting, and will repay a careful perusal. Evidently " the plot thickens," the " beginning of the end " approaches

AN OMEN.-The first instance of perfectly fair, pleas ant weather about the first of January, that has been seen here in six years, has been experienced this week The air has been bright, clear, and balmy. We trust all that intelligence and energy can do to meet the that this may prove an omen of a bright future to open on the Confederate States during this year of 1862.

A NEW BRANCH OF BUSINESS - A few weeks since

We noticed this morning at the establishment of and turned back. Their great superiority in numbers Messrs. T. C. & B. G. Worth on the wharf, arrangewould have justified them in attacking General John-ments in progress and nearly completed for going into The first letter in the series is from Mr. Seward to ston, and even in a military sense, they ought to have the business pretty extensively, in the shape of shell r, Mr. Adams, U. S. Minister to England. In this letter, done so. The General would have accepted battle on rollers for breaking up the peas, hydraulic press for referring to the possibility of the recognition of the on his own ground, that is, he would have awaited their squeezing the oil ont, and a steam engine to operate the is likely to be quite brisk. The Federals evidently aim Confederate States by England and France, he says, "I attack, notwithstanding the disparity between his whole affair. We trust that the Messrs. Worth may to make their way to the Charleston and Savannah have never for a moment believed that such recognition forces and the Federals, but he would not have been find a fair reward for their enterprise in supplying a decould take place without producing immediately a war justified in advancing upon and attacking them on their sideratum so much needed as oil for muchinery. The between the United States and all the recognizing pow- ground. Such, at least, appears to be the view taken oil made by Mr. Nixon is of such a quality as to leave no doubt of its value, and render it no longer an experiment .- Daily Journal, 2d inst.

THE NEW theatre of war seems to evidently be Kentucky. To that State the Lincoln government is sending vast bodies of men, their main army in the vicinity of Green River being probably not less than one bundred thousand men. What the Confederate force at and near Rowling Green may be, would be difficult to say, but it is believed to be sufficient, headed as it is by Sidney Johnston, for we leave General Scott out of the

By the way, we lately saw a gentleman who had in some way passed through some portions of the North their common form of expression, when referring to the Sound, occupying Ship Island, Baloxi and other points, the present war. They are not exactly abolitionists. Mobile, which is much more approachable by both land to a foreign government the control of their outlet to the

PATENTS. - Among the patents issued by the Connot, it appears to be almost certain that they cannot | Cartridges ; J. L. Jon s. Tally Ho, Carriage Wheels ;

> THE THING DONE .- It will be seen that Messrs. Ma-Seward has promptly yielded to the demands of England, if, indeed, he has not anticipated them, so that that complication has been got rid of by the Lincoln Cabinet, but not exactly in the most honorable style.

Charles H. Foster, Marshal of the District of North Carolina, by appointment of President Lincoln! Surely Foster is determined to have an office connected with

THE Richmond Examiner thinks that the high preup to pay for goods smuggled through from the North. This is probably the true explanation.

WE HAVE from Mr. Whitaker, DeBows Review for December, 1861. Although somewhat reduced in size, the Review shows no falling off in interest or value. The table of contents of the December number is rich, and the matter no doubt instructive and interesting.

The Review is published monthly in Charleston and New Orleans, at \$5 per annum in advance. The postage is 121/2 cents quarterly, in advance.

THE Southern Cultivator for December, 1861, has just reached us. This number completes the 19th volume. The first number of the 20th volume will be issued about the 15th of this month. The Cultivator is a val-Again the report gained some currency that the ex- nable work to the farmer, and we should like to see its circulation extended in this section. Subscription price cluding garrison and prisoners, is now about twelve olina coast, rumor having even gone so far as to desig- only \$1 for single copies; six copies \$5; twelve copies | hundred. The men are fed on alternate days with fresh for \$75. Address D. Redmond, Augusta, Georgia.

Most of our cotemporaries come to day with articles more or less lengthy on the New Year, and some on the old one. The articles devoted to the new year are, of course, prospective, those on the old retrospective in their character. The tone is generally confident, universally hopeful. There are no fears of ultimate failure, for their rooms. The officers of the prisoners of war but a general expression of trust that by this time next | are well spoken of by the officers of the garrison. They year we may all be in the enjoyment of peace, prosperi- are allowed more privileges than the political prisoners.

are getting really sick of the war, all but the army contractors and other speculating parties. The back-bone of the war is now in the Northwest, and it is from that section that the vast hordes issue, that swarm over like the men with the elephant A Washington correspon-Kentucky and into Missouri. They will also get tired dent says: turing New England States.

> Daily Journal, 2d inst. The News at the North.

As will be seen by our telegraph the Northern papers do not much admire the surrender of Mason and Slidell, nor does Mr. Seward's reply to Lord Lyons impress the world by its manliness or dignity, but the reverse.

It is not pretended to be questioned by the Northern press that the surrender was virtually an involuntary one. That is, was made in obedience to the necessity of the case, and under the duress of a threatened war with England. The New York Express is, we think, right, in saying that this surrender to necessity will soon impose upon the Northern government other necessities in connection with Great Britain, to which it must yield

Even the least observant most have been struck with the sudden developement of a warlike feeling towards the Northern States immediately consequent upon the receipt of the news of the capture of Messrs. Mason and Slidell on board the Trent. It was not simply a warlike feeling but a bitter feeling; not merely the natural resentment of an insult or the proper determideeper than all that and different from it. There was an evident alacrity in bailing this cause of offence that showed an anxiety to find it-a foregone conclusion that war was rather to be sought than avoided. Unless all indications fail, or we are wholly mistaken in interpret ing them, England and France were glad to find in this affair that excuse which they had been sometime seeking for such intervention as would open our cotton and other products to their people, and their goods to ours. submission on the question of the Commissioners does not meet their real views, nor abate the danger of a conflict, nor even postpone it for any great length of time, seems to us almost certain. We think the Express hardly goes too far when it limits the time until the next demand is made upon the Lincoln government to ninety days. To break up the blockade and recognize the Confederacy at an early day, we believe is a foregone conclusion to which no temporary submissions on the part of the Lincoln Cabinet will interpose any per-

All the Yankee prisoners at Charleston, inclu ding Col. Corcoran, have been sent to Columbia, S. C papper brought \$9 a \$101/2 per ream

manent obstacles or even long delays.

Col. S. L. FREMONT, Engineer and Superintendent THE ANTICIPATED great battle in Kentucky has not we alluded to some ground-pea oil made by Mr. Nixon, of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad says that there yet come off, and, so far as we can see, it is almost im- which we have been trying on our machinery, and is no corn waiting transportation at any warehouse of

> fered for two weeks." It is proper to remark that dealers in flour have spo- January. ken of their supplies having been detained at High Point and other depots on the North Carolina Rail-

road, not on the Wilmington & Weldon. Ir WILL be seen that the fighting in South Carolina Rail Road, and thus interpose themselves between our forces and break up our communication. Some of the fiercest conflicts of the war may be expected there.

THE subscriptions in aid of the sufferers by the late fire in Charleston amounted in all to \$152.028 57 up has not yet sailed to Tnesday last.

To the Rathroads.

There is not a bushel of meal at the grain stores, nor any corn fit to make meal out of, nor is there a barrel of flour on sale. There is plenty in the interior, so we are informed, but it can't be got down. Cannot the Railroads strain a point? Have they not bowels of compassion for us?

direction of Fort Caswell, on Wednesday, was from two blockading steamers off the Western bar. It is supposed they were practising at their gans.

THE FIENDISH FEROCITY OF THE ENEMY .- When welve months ago, that groveling and diabolical abolition sheet, the Cincinnati Gazette, first suggested the propriety of cutting the levees of the Mississir pi river, The operations of the Federalists on Mississippi length to which they are willing to go in carrying on and "drowning out the rebellion" by a deluge of water, erpool to-morrow, taking out the Rebels Mason and Slidell. the infamous proposition met with the honest indigna- The steamer Persia, now in the St. Lawrence, will take the tion of the whole people of the North But to-day it is place of the Nisgara, which was announced to sail hence on their men who had been on the lookout reported the far different. The actuality of war, with the bitterness the 8th of January. engendered by it, begets sentiments and feelings in the have occupied is not quite fifty miles West of the city of to run through foreign territory, thus virtually giving abolition mind as ferocious as those of the Thug and the Sepoy. The Chicago Tribune, the most influential ger of a typhoid fever is now unconcealed. This case ex- his man. Turning his horse somewhat suddenly in orpoint. Labouring under the foolish delusion that the late its importance and untimeliness, but so thorough as to pro- ran in the direction of Rockville. On recovering be conflagration at Charleston was the result of a slave vide speculatively even for his successor. insurrection, this vile sheet asserts that there "never has fallen a more righteous retribution," and reasons in

"It was there that the rebellion was hatched. There the first gun was fired to disturb the barmony and dissever the ties of the nation. Sumter fell. By that act the country was plunged into a war, and brothers arrayed against brothers in the field. Already through- proved. out the land widows and orphans are the innocent only fairly begun.

It adds that "the consequences may be appalling, but

Richmond Examiner

FORT CASWELL, N. C., Dec. 30th, 1861. A meeting of Company, Confederates, having been called and fellow soldier, private John S. Fowler, who departed this life in Fort Caswell hospital, at Smithville, on the 29th ins ant. J. I. McCalop was called to the Chair, and S. N.

Skurnick requested to act as Secretary. On motion, L. R. Millard, T. J. Emerson, C. H. Smith, J. D. Oates, and J. M. Chesnutt, were appointed a Committee, who reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted

WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God, who doeth all things well, to remove from our midst, our beloved companon in arms, John S. Fowler, whose loss we can but deeply ament. Therefore. Reso ved, That although it was destined by an Almighty Ruler, to whose decree we reverently bow and humbly sub-

nit, yet we can but feel his loss, and offer condolence to his Gen. Scott had no mission from any one. relatives and large circle of friends, feeling by his decease, they have been deprived of a noble and affectionate kinsmau-the Southern Confederacy of one of her truest and most patriotic soldiers, who had only to know his daily to Resolved. That his life, as a christian, was worthy of

mitation-his demeanor as a soldier was meek, yet firm and manly-that those qualities that elevate the christian at home, shore conspicuously spon him in camp, and did not desert him in death. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded

to the family of the deceased; also to the Dzily and Weekly Journal, with a request for their publication. JAMES I. McCALOP, Ch'n.

PRISONERS AT FORT WARREN .- A late Yankee journal has the following : The whole number of prisoners at Fort Warren, in-

dred and fifty pounds of fresh beef are provided. The paring. regular army rations are furnished to the garrison and prisoners alike. The political prisoners receive their yards. rations with the rest, but can purchase other provisions if they desire a change. Most of them are content with what they get, and save their funds, if they have any, for future contingencies. Their cooking is done by a erson selected from among the prisoners of war. A few of this class of prisoners have purchased furniture ships. and by giving their parole, can go anywhere on the island, inside the lines of the sentinels. Two hours each Mason and Slidell. We think the people of the Northern Atlantic States day they are allowed to visit the private soldiers from Hatteras, and they seem to take much interest in their sures of the United States.

> WHAT TO DO WITH THE SLAVES .- The Yankees are still at a loss what to do with the slaves they have. They are

that section than there is in the trading and manufacpose, are in regular turn echoed upon; hence the vacillation and indec si n-the "now you see it. and now you don't policy causing such needless difficulty. A little good, o'd fashioned, practical sense would have settled this long ago. It is idle to attempt to compromise, or to dodge and put asied what cannot be evaded. My own experience teaches me that all grave questions should be met plumply, face to face, with fearless promptitude. And so our rulers will find this

in mingling with senators and representatives, I find very great dissatisfaction expressed at the way things are allowed to drift along; as for management, there is none, or anything approximating a well defined system.

THE LEADER OF THE HOSTILE CREEKS .- The Fort Smith Evening News gives a short sketch of the leader of the Creek forces hostile to the Confederate cause of the dissentions existing in that nation, which latter, it seems, had their origin many years ago: Opothleyholo is stated to be an old man, about 80 years of age, and has long been a leader among what are now termed Upper Creeks." His first appearance in a public capacity was about 1824 or 1825, soon after the muror fight and that ninety days will not pass without a der by the Ureeks, of Gen. McIntosh, who was killed for making a treaty with the United States. Opothleyholo's name made its appearance about that time as a leader of the party opposed to the treaty. He is an eloquent speaker, and wields a mighty influence over the Upper Creeks by his tongue. The McIntosh party compose the Lower Creeks, and there exists still, between the two parties, the remains of the old national fend, and this may be the cause of the present attitude of Opothleyholo and bis followers. Indians never forget injuries, and when life is taken, the relatives of the killnation to vindicate national honor. It was something ed seldom forget it. It is said that Opothleyholo and his Creek followers are very hostile to the Creek regi-

> THE N. O. TIGERS. - This company bids fair to become quite as famous for lawlessness as the New York Zouaves. Some ten days ago two of them were executed for a very high offence, and we find the following sequel" in the Centreville correspondence of the Louis-

> As a sequel to the execution of the two "ligers" by order of court-martial, I have to record that, yesterday morning, the bodies of two officers of the Seventh Louisiana Regiment were found with their throats cut .-They were the officers of the day and officers of the guard at the time of the commission of the outrage by the "Tigers," and were instrumental in bringing them to punishment. It would be well could the whole company be effaced for this new and most horrible villainy.

> BLOCKADE PRICES.—The following articles, being a portion of a carge recently arrived from Havana, were sold at auction in Savonnah, on the 31st ult : 1,038 sacks coffee, of various brands, brought from 60 to 661/2c. per pound; 20 pieces of navy and army cloth brought \$10 a 121/2 per yard; 20 carboys carbonic acid brought \$1 per pound; 100 hbds. clarified and brown

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 3d, 1862. By a flag of truce from Fortress Monro, the Norfolk Day

Book has received Northern papers to 1st inst. The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune of January 1st, under date of Dec. 31st, says that he has reason to believe that Mason and Slidell will sail on the lat

Seward has surrendered these gentlemen, but that surrender does not come up to the demands of the ultimatum. advance beyond the range of their boats. A part of the Yankee's bargain is that Wilkes is not to be censured, no way. This part of the bargain, however, does Road. Thursday afternoon, state that the fighting of not snit the British demand, and consequently the matter is Wednesday was renewed Thursday and very heavy figure not entirely satisfactory The mere giving up of Mason and | heard in the direction of Coosawhatchie and Pocatalign Slidell does not se the matter, though it appears they The accounts given of the first fight state that our have been sent off

tended for operations on either Pambeo Sound, the Rappa- on landing at Chisolm's place, and making a brilliant hannock or York Bivers, has come to a halt from some charge repelled and drove them back to their gunbouts cause, supposed to be a demoralization of some of the parties engaged in it, or the sickness of McClellan, so that it treating forces threw away in their flight, and also took

Our friends at the North are in ecstacies at the promising condition of affairs for our cause, whilst the Northerners are very much down at the mouth.

The Lordon Post (Palmerston organ.) says the harbor of Charleston belongs to the world, and cannot be given up a Jones' Regiment. sacrifice to an inefficient blockade. England will therefore The enemy's force was said to be about three thou have a reckoning in this matter of the Stone Fleet. MASON AND SLIDELL.

The Tribune of the 1st of January says :- We have reason was not ascertained. It was also reported that our barto believe that Mason and Slidell will leave this country for tery at Page's Point had been attacked by three gun-THE heavy firing reported to have been heard in the England to morrow. Although it is not expected that Great | boats, and the battery abandoned, after removing all the Britain will directly, or by the implication of silence assent guns but one. to all the positions of Secretary Seward in his dispatches to A dispatch from Gen. Pemberton states that a Earl Russell, there is little doubt that its conclusion will be fight was renewed Thursday morning. Col. Orr's regularity accepted as satisfactory. MASON AND SL'DELL TO BE SENT TO ENGLAND IN | moment.

THE BRITISH MAIL STEAMER NIAGARA Boston, Dec. 30 - By instructions from Lord Lyons, the British mail steamer Ningara will leave here direct for Liv-

Gen. McClellan is worse to day, quite worse. The dan- uity he had suddenly faced the enemy, fired and killed burnal in the Northwest, furnishes us an example in cites a very general interest-exaggerated, perhaps, from der to elude his pursuers, he was thrown when his horse

> attention to business caused a slight change for the worse bled to communicate with his Captain. He also toward evening. It is hoped, however, that notwithstand- ported the enemy advancing. ing the efforts of the brass band, which had the folly to give him to-night the only serenade he has had since he fell ill, and Charleston Riflemen, to march against the enemy, and he will soon be out. Gen. Marcy's health has greatly im- shortly afterwards the whole of the 17th Regiment we e

The steamships Adriatic and Persia have arrived at Halisufferers of this unholy rebellion. These mourners are fax with troops. Passengers by the Asia report a rumor, advance guard. Appearances now indicated the long wished in our own city, and in all the North, and the war has that the blocking up of Charleston harbor with stone is for fight. Colonel Branch hearing of the march and the likely to lead to a difficulty with European Powers.

they are just," being "Heaven-sent and Heaven-direc- will continue, in view thereof, and that the surrender of "Our advanced guard, however, who had been to Rock Messrs. Mason and Slidell are not the whole of England's

The Steamship which Lord Lyons selected, was the Eng- | was given to return to camp. lish Ocean Steamer Ningara. The Burnside expedition has not yet sailed. A large

number of frigates, transports and schooners are congregating in Hampton Roads. THE LATEST NORTHERN NEWS VIA NORFOLK.

NORFOLK, VA., Jan. 3d, 1862. The Day Book has received the following later intelligence via Fortress Monroe The London Observer, (Ministerial organ,) says that

England desires peace, but that she will gain by war, as then she can rectify her American frontiers, open the ports of the South, and give a lesson to the United States. The Paris correspondent of the London Times asserts that

The Persia sailed on the 15th ult. with twelve hundred

There was great excitement at Malta on the 10th Decem-

disposable troops, which were shipped to Gibraltar to be ready for service in America.

Ten Armstrong one hundred pound guns will be immediately shipped for the defense of Halifax. A large num-

ber of similar guns will be immediately shipped to the Bahamas. British possessions on the Pacific Ten millions of small cartridges and one hundred thousand

coal for United States ships to unload there or to discharge into United States ships within three leagues of shore .-They allow the Sumter and other Confederate war ships to take in coal, under the pretence that they are merchant

The London Times ridicules Seward's dispatches. The New York Heraid, of January 1st says that England will probably provoke a war, even after the surrender of

The London Times strongly denounces the various mea-COL. MCINTOSH DEFEATS OPOTHEYCHOLO AND HIS COMMAND.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Jan. 3d, 1862. A dispatch has been received at Little Rock, Ark., containing the following efficial intelligence from the North-

Col. McIntosh's command of four regiments, had a fight with Opotheyoholo, the Indian chief, seventy-five miles Northwest of Fort Gibson, on the 26th December, which lasted four hours, and resulted in the total rout of the enemy, who lest two hundred in killed, wounded and missing, and one hundred taken prisoners. The Confederate loss was twelve killed and twenty wounded.

Col. McIntosh was still pursuing Opotheycholo, and the latter was fleeing to Kansas.

The Confederates captured a large number of wagons and one hundred horses.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan. 2d, 1862. Gen. Johnston has called on the Provisional Governor of Kentucky for thirty thousand men, to serve for one or three

It is understood that when two or more brigades are mustered into service, they will be under the command of Wm. Preston, late Minister to Spain, who it to receive the ap- that the flag presented to him was somewhat faded -No Federais, with the exception of a few scouts, are on this side of Green river, yet the military authorities expect

Late accounts from beyond Green river represent the Federa's as still receiving large reinforcements. The reported resignation of Gen. Pillow is confirmed HANDSBORO', MISS., Jan. 3d, 1862.

Twelve Federal vessels were near Ship Island on yesterday, where there has been considerable drun ming and stir- A call was then made for Gen. Johnston, and after him ring around within the last ten days. ARKANSAS ITEMS .- The following extracts are from a pri-

vate letter from Fort Gibson, and from a very reliable gentleman who is sojourning at that place for a time: * * * The Cherokee regiment under Col. Drew will be reorganized. John Ross, the principal chief, made a speech ment under Col. McIntosh, who is a descendant of Gen. here to-day. He spoke under the Confederate flag, took McIntosh, who was slain by the Creeks years ago in hold of the staff, and declared that if every Cherokee deserted it, he would die defending it. He. Col. Cooper, Col. Drew, Col. W. P. Ross, and others had a conference to-day. There is no question that matters will be adjusted, and that Col. Drew, with a more numerous command, will take part in the fight to come off not many days hence. Better men than those that stood by Col. Drew, in the trial of last week, cannot be mustered. Pickens, Benge, Hilderbrand, Judge Fields, Chas. Hicks- captains all-stood by him to the end. There was some lieutenants, (if I knew their names I would give them) and two sons and a grandson of the chief, that remained with their colonel also. Col. Cooper, like Gen Price, is one of the commanders

that does not sit perpendicularly up after a fight, but goes | tional flag. out hunting for new ones. And such officers the Colone needs. If Providence governs, there never will be a fight. Col. Sims's regiment of Texans is encamped here-all daring and decent men. The whole regiment is an honor to its State. Measles and pneumonia have been severe among the men. Two hundred, or thereabouts, are on the

RE-ARREST OF PARSON BROWNLOW .- The Knoxville Register, of the 27th ult., says: Brownlow was arrested and remanded to prison by Col. Monsarrat, Commandant of this post, immediately on his discharge by the civil authorities.

who ran in great force, dropping weapons, &c. The sugars brought 8 a 11 cents per pound; 80 reams letter Texans collected sixty rifles and returned.

Fredericksburg News, 1st inst.

From the Charleston Courter News from the Coast.

The conflicting rumors throughout the city Wednes day and Thursday, of fighting at Port Royal, caused much excitement. It was stated early on Wednesday morning that dispatches had been received saying that the enemy bad landed at a point near Port Royal Ferry, that they had been met by our forces and driven back to their gunboats. This was partially confirmed by a dispatch received in official quarters, stating that the enemy had landed near the ferry and driven in our pickets, but that Generals Pemberton and Donelson had taken a position to meet them, should they attempt to

Passengers by the Charleston and Savannah Rail troops, consisting of Col. Jones' Regiment and three The Burnside Expedition, which appears to have been in- Companies of Col. Dunovant's Regiment, met the enemy Our men secured a number of small arms which the reone prisoner. In the pursuit, a portion of Col. Junes men rather impetuously advanced within range of the gunboats, when a shell from a howitzer tell and exploded among them, killing six and wounded twelve. The wounded men were brought up to the Hospital under the care and treatment of Surgeon Hough, of Colonic

sand five hundred, and our own but very little over a thousand. The loss of the enemy in the engagement

ment is under marching orders, ready to leave at any

A correspondent writing from Camp Gaillard, Wadmalaw Island, under date of the 2d inst., says, " About 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, Captain Twiggs and his men of the Edgefield Mounted Company, acting as scouts, came burriedly from near bookville to our Camp. and reported to Lieutenant-Colonel Gaillard that one of landing of a small body of the enemy, numbering about sixty or eighty, at Rockville. Watching his opportufound that his shoulder was dislocated, but managed to Gen. McClellan was better this morning, but too much secrete himself in a thick wood and has thus been ena-

"Lieutenan:-Colonel Gaillard immediately gave the order for three Companies, the Sumter Guards, Irish Volunteers pushed forward on their way to Rockville. When about eight miles from camp, about half way, the Charleston and Cadet Riflmen were thrown out to the right and left as an p: ospect of an engagement came up and assumed comman by right of seniority, and was determined on an attack

the enemy made his appearance. ville, returned with the intelligence that the bird had flown and no enemy was to be seen. Our men felt somewhat surat this disappointment after a long march and an orde

· It was no doubt a small foraging party who returned to their gunboats at night fall. We all expected the first fight on Wadmalaw Island, but will have to await another

Our correspondent, also, says, that very heavy firing was heard yesterday afternoon, in the direction of Savannah, and here was much anxiety in camp to hear from that quarte Brigadier-General Maxey Gregg arrived in this city Wes nesday from Columbia, and has taken his departure for headquarters at Pocotaligo

Gen. Lee, we understand, now commands in person that vicinity.

The steam ship Ella Warley, Captain Swasey, from Nassau, (N. P..) with a valuable assorted cargo, has reach ed a Confederate port. She was seen at early dawn by the blockaders off the place which she entered, when they mediately commenced a rapid discharge of shot and she troops and three hundred and eighty tons of munitions of at her, but all of them fell short, and the steamer after participations sing for a veral miles under their fire passed into a sal harber. The Ella Warley brought some passengers, who The Grenadiers and Scotch Fusi'eer Guards were to em- names will be found under the proper head. The Yannes bark on the 19th in two steamers for Halifax. Other troops gun boat Flambeau ef. Nassau on Saturday last, it is say posed for Key West, she having been unable to coal up that point. The Lincolnites sent two schooners had with coal there, and expected to make it a Yankee rend ber, caused by a telegram to dispatch immediately all the vous for their men-of-war, but the authorities notified the that it could not be done, and they had to leave without accomplishing their design-one of the schooners was the E. W. Perry, commanded by Captain Adams, well known Admiral Dacres goes out as second in command under here as the form r master of the schooler Geo. A. Little They reported that one of their transports was lenky and hoped by the dodge to get part of her coal placed on bon the Flambeau in Nassau, but the trick did not success

Several Yankee war vessels have lately been seen near to By this arrival we have been placed in possession of say extracts. The Jou nal of Commerce says that some of the Connecticut regiments are having coats of mail marula fored to protect them from rebel bullets.

The Australian Colonization Society are holding out in ducements for negros from the Free States to proceed to Australia to raise Cotton, but meet with poor success -Sambo prefers to remain where he is The Cincinnati Gazet'e estimates that there will be surplus of 89,000,000 pounds of Bacon in the Northwest this year should the rebel markets not be opened, but if the

latter event should take place the hog crop would not say ply the demand. It is conjectured that the Lincoln atmy will consume 40,000,000 pounds during the year. Captain J. D. Phillips, long known as a mate in the New York lise, is in command of the steam ship Marion in the Lincoln service at Port Royal. The following vessels, formerly trading to this port advertised in the New York papers for treight or chart-

Schooners B. N. Hawkins, W. C. Mershon, Enchantred Albert Mason and Lovett Peacock. Versels under neut flags are advertised for, the Yankee carriers having go into bad repute by the exertions of our privateers. The following is the cargo of the schr. Charity, wh was fitted out at Providence by Senator Simmons to transwith the rebels at Port Royal, but which has turned out fizzle :- 1,000 bushels, 100 sacks and 5,000 bags of Falt 21 cases and bales maze., 37 bbls. and 1 hhd. Sugar, 20 bags of Coffee, 171 coils of Rope, 100 kegs of Nails, 26 bates Gunny Cloth, 46 cases of Boots and Shoes, 170 Wool Socks,

60 pairs Pants, 8 bbls. Cider, 20 bbls. Potatoes, and 1 bbl Apples .- Charleston Courier. The New Flag.

We take the following interesting extract from a leter from Centreville to the Houston Telegraph: On vesterday a very interesting ceremony took place in front of Centreville-the presentation of the battle flags to the different regiments composing the 2d Diviion of the 1st Corps of the Army of the Potomas

commanded by Maj. Gen. Longstreet. The flags wer

presented to the Colonels of the different regiments

Gen. Beauregard, the idol of the army. Gen. Beaut

gard's speech on presenting them was short and to t point. He said, "Into your keeping I place these flat and I want them to be to you an emblem of victory death." Several of the Colonels made short and a propriate speeches on receiving the flags. The rem of Col. Jenkins, of the 5th South Carolina Regim is were peculiarly appropriate. Col. Withers, of the 18th Virginia Regiment, in his speech alluded to the fact Gen. Beauregard responded, "take it and dye it in the blood of the enemy." Each of the Colonels then care ried the flags to the front of their regiments, and each regiment saluted the flag that in future was to was over them. After the presentation, the troops called clamorously for Gen. Beauregard, who come forward with his staff and was greeted with three rousing che-Gen. Longstreet, each one of whom were tremendous cheered. Never before have I seen troops who seems to have such implicit confidence in their leaders. Flags were to have been presented to Gen. Van Dorn's Division to-day, but was postponed on account of the in

clemency of the weather. It was found from experience that the national Confederate flag was very hard to distinguish at a distant from the United States flag, hence the reason why battle flag has been adopted. The new battle flag about three and a half feet long by three wide. It made out of red silk, which is bordered around with vellow fringe. Extending diagonally across from corner to corner are two bars of blue silk about four inches wide, which form a cross like an X, and in this cross are placed eleven white stars. The flag is a very beautiful one, and I hope that it may be adopted as our pre-

Those who have thought least of Lincoln, and though that there was no depth of disgrace which he could not sound, and nothing that could deter him from doing it while fear was driving, have proved that they have judged him most truly! He has surrendered Mason and Sidell, while his rejoicings at their capture were yet heard. When John Bull roared he fell as at the drop of a hat! Seward, too was frightened out of his tricks, and forgot his arts of di plomatic delay, and went down upon his knees at the first

These rulers, thus thoroughly disgraced-disgraced to ab solute loathing are the men who wish to rule over us !-FROM OCCOQUAN .- We hear that a Texas Regiment | Who would not die first ! If, in the decrees of fate, a mass crossed Occoquan Monday and stampeded the Yankees, ter is to be our lot, let us have a decent one! The very of being ruled by a people who have branded themse ves with such ineffable disgrace, is torture to every honorable sentiment, and is enough to stir the dust of our departed fathers!-Richmond Examiner.